

**RANGE OF THERMOMETER.**  
The thermometer ranged as follows at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 40; 12 M., 51; 3 P. M., 65; 6 P. M., 60; 9 P. M., 45; 12 M., 45. Average temperature, 47.5.

VOL. 15. NO. 240.

# THE MESSAGE READ TO CONGRESS

## President Discussed Topics of the Day.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

#### Aid to Merchant Marine Approved by Chief Executive.

#### A LARGER ARMY IS NEEDED.

#### The President Asks Authority to Increase the Force to One Hundred Thousand, at His Discretion—Legislation Asked in Restraining Trusts.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President McKinley, in the opening paragraphs of his message, reviewed the progress of the country from the assembling of the Sixty-third to the Fifty-sixth Congress, and says:

"Education, religion and morality have kept pace with our advancement in other directions, and while extending its power, the Government has adhered to its foundation principles and abated none of them in dealing with our new peoples and possessions."

#### Chinese Question.

The first topic considered is the Chinese question, regarding which is said:

"In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the Powers have been happy."

The President then reviews at length the causes of the Boxer uprisings, their growth and results, and treats with the part taken by the forces of the United States in the recent troubles in the China Empire. He says: "The United States soldiers, sailors and marines, officers and men alike, in those distant climes and unusual surroundings, showed the same valor, discipline, and good conduct, and gave proof of the highest intelligence and efficiency, which have distinguished them in every emergency."

Mr. McKinley also says: "The policy of the United States through all this trying period was clearly and scrupulously carried out. As was then said, 'The policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to the Chinese Empire. Its territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly Powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the peace and stability of the Chinese Empire. Faithful to those professions, which, as it proved, reflected the views and purposes of the other co-operating governments, all our efforts have been directed toward a new phase. Adhering to its refusal to reopen the question of the forfeiture of the contract of the Maritime Canal Company, which was terminated for non-execution in October, 1899, the Government of the United States has supplemented that action by declaring the

"I regard as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment the securing of adequate guarantees for liberty of faith, since insecurity of those natives who may embrace alien creeds is a scarcely less effective assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching than would be the direct invasion thereof."

The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All beyond the ability of China to meet, the Powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the empire. I am disposed to think that the compensation may be made by the increased guarantee of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives."

The Government of Russia has put forward a suggestion, that in the event of protracted divergence of views in regard to indemnities the matter may be referred to a third power. I favorably incline to this, believing that high tribunal could not fail to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and enlarged prosperity of China itself than immediately beneficial to the Powers."

#### With Other Countries.

The President then considers our relations with other countries, referring particularly to the securing of patent rights in foreign countries for American inventors, the extension of postal facilities with American countries, and reciprocal trade rights with Brazil. He also refers to the good-will existing between this country and France, as displayed in the Paris Exposition, the American exhibitors ranking second in the number of medals, and entered in 101 out of 121 classes. American exhibitors having secured: Grand prizes, 240; gold medals, 697; silver medals, 776; bronze medals, 541; and honorable mentions, 2,470 in all, being the greatest total number given to the exhibit of any exhibiting nation, as well as the largest number in each grade. Good-will also prevails in our relations with Great Britain and the German Empire.

In referring to the Canadian and Alaskan boundary disputes, Mr. McKinley says:

"The work of marking certain provisional points, for convenience of administration, around the head of Lynn Canal, in accordance with the temporary arrangement of October 1899, was completed by a joint survey in July last. The modus vivendi has so far worked without friction, and the Dominion Government has provided rules and regulations for securing to our citizens the benefit of the reciprocal stipulation that the citizens or subjects of either power found by that arrangement within the temporary jurisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges they have hitherto enjoyed. But however necessary such an expedient may have been to tide over the grave emergencies of the situation, it is at best but an unsatisfactory makeshift, which should not be suffered to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line to which we are entitled under the Russo-American treaty for the cession of Alaska."

"In this relation I may refer again to the need of definitely marking the Alaskan boundary where it follows the one hundred and forty-mile line, a convention to that end has been before the Senate for some two years, but as no action has been taken I contemplate negotiating a new convention for a joint deter-



RICHMOND, VA. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1900.

# HOUSEBREAKER CHARLES DAVIS

## Makes a Desperate Attempt to Break Jail.

### CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

#### Broke Through the Crumbling Ceiling of His Cell.

#### WITH SHACKLES ON HIS ANKLES.

#### Would Probably Have Made His Escape from the Old Prison but for Prompt Action on the Part of the Guards and Deputies—Details of the Attempt.

Charles Davis, the housebreaker and burglar, who has been confined in the city jail for about two weeks, pending trial for breaking into a number of business houses, made a desperate attempt to break jail last night, and but for prompt action on the part of the guards and several of his fellow prisoners he would probably have succeeded.

Davis was placed in his cell, one of the most secure in the old, broken down prison, on the second floor, and on the inside. He was shackled, as he has been since it became known that he was such a desperate character.

All seemed well in the cell on the early rounds of the turnkey, until at 7:40 o'clock when the guard made his rounds. He looked into the cell and observed on the floor an object that in some respects resembled a human figure, but its outlines were unnatural. He shoved his light nearer and saw a lot of plaster on the floor in the extreme corner near the window that opened toward the rear court. Several men were sent upon the roof. He was quickly followed by the guard, and he hastily examined the mass on the floor. This turned out to be the cell bucket and the blanket, rolled so as to give some natural semblance to a human figure, and in the ceiling he found a large hole made by climbing up the bars in the window.

The alarm was at once given by the guard, and Deputy Taylor, who was on duty, summoned Sergeant Smith. The Chief of Police was notified and the various station-houses were called up and put on the alert.

Then a force was organized of the guards, the trustees and one or two prisoners who could be depended upon. A large hole was knocked in the ceiling and a number of men were sent upon the roof. Several men volunteered to get up into the hole and crawl under the tin roof to search for the missing man. The alleged bunco man, Lowery, was one of the latter, and he worked hard.

At the time the greatest excitement reigned among those in the jail. The news that Davis had escaped spread rapidly, and strange as it may seem, all the prisoners appeared anxious to help recapture him.

For an hour the men under the roof worked in dust and lime, and finally Davis was located crouched away back in the farthest corner. When found he made no resistance, but lay down all bowed and dejected, and covered with soot so that he resembled a darkey or a chimney sweep.

He was carried into the office for awhile. Detective Gibson was standing near him. "You can't blame me for trying to get away," he said to the detective. "No; I admire your nerve," he said.

MADE MORE SECURE.  
Davis was then placed in the most secure cell in the jail, that in which murderers are usually kept. He refused to talk, but lapsed into stolid indifference. He was indicted by the grand jury yesterday, and it is probable that he will be tried to-day in the Hustings Court so that he can be taken away from the jail before he has time to make any further attempt.

It is a question whether he could have made good his escape even had he gotten on the roof or into the street, for he carried heavy shackles on his ankles. "He is a desperate man," said Detective Wren, "and the sooner we get him away from this place the better it will be for the community."

By 9:30 o'clock everything at the jail had assumed its normal condition.

#### SURRENDER VOLUNTARILY.

Large Number of Insurrectionists Submit to United States Authorities (By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The War Department to-day received the following dispatch telling of the voluntary surrender of a large number of insurrectionists to General Young, at Santa Maria. The omission in the telegram comes of faulty transmission or an inability to plausibly decipher the message. Adjutant General, Washington, 2180 Katipunan insurrectionists whom Consueque enrolled (Bolomen) came from mountains and surrendered to General Samuel B. M. Young to-day at Santa Maria. They renounced their allegiance to the United States. The oath was administered by the padre religious ceremonies. General Young attributes the surrender to the President's re-election and vigorous prosecution of the war. Although no rifles surrendered, the committee is indicating a re-action among the people.

"Movable columns Samar, Panay, commenced operations. Twenty-eight Regiment United States volunteer infantry goes to Manila. (Signed) "MACARTHUR."

#### ARMY BILL.

Secretary Root's Measure Will Probably Be Reported To-Day. (By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Root's bill for the reorganization of the army was introduced to-day by Chairman Hull, of the House Military Committee, and at once referred to that committee. The measure probably will be reported to-morrow, and Mr. Hull expects the House will pass it this week. The committee to-day adopted an anti-cannibal amendment offered by Mr. Hay, of Virginia, prohibiting the sale of liquors on military property, transports, etc.



RICHMOND, VA. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1900.

# COUNCIL ADOPTS THE CURFEW LAW

## Mr. Glenn's Bill Passed by That Body.

### VOTE IS VERY CLOSE.

#### Mr. West Changes on Roll Call and the Ordinance is Agreed Upon.

#### TO ABATE THE DOG NUISANCE.

#### Mr. Bloomberg Submits a Paper in This Connection, Which Is Referred to Finance Committee—Proposition to Let City Employees Stop Work at 2 P. M., Saturdays.

The Common Council, during the course of a long and tedious session last night, adopted the Glenn curfew ordinance, requiring all children under fifteen years of age to be off the streets by 8:30 P. M. in winter time and by 9 P. M. in summer time. When Clerk August finished the roll-call on the measure the vote stood thirteen to thirteen, and would have been lost had not Councilman John T. West changed his vote from no to aye. Mr. West was promptly followed in this respect by Mr. S. H. Cottrell, and the ballot as announced was fifteen ayes to eleven nays.

The Council first heard the report of the Committee on Streets authorizing the hearing of a number of allegations for street improvements, which were authorized. After some discussion the resolution providing for the re-establishment of a grade on Pleasant Street was recommended to the Committee on Streets.

The City Attorney was directed to take such action as he might deem necessary to recover from the Richmond Traction Company and the Richmond Passenger and Power Company such sums as these companies had caused in damages to city property during the current year.

FOR STREET WORK.  
From the Street Committee also came some resolutions providing for street improvements and making appropriations for the same as follows:

Appropriating \$300 from the fund for paving alleys for owners to pave the alley on the east side of First Street, between Main and Franklin Streets.

Appropriating \$300 from the fund for paving alleys for owners to pave the alley on the south side of Clay Street, between Twenty-third Street and Church Hill Avenue.

Both these were adopted, but an ordinance from the Committee on Relief of the Poor, providing compensation for the cook of the colored almshouse, was, on motion of Mr. Gunst, referred to the Committee on Finance. This ordinance does not create a new position, but allows pay for an old one, which he heretofore has filled without pay.

The Council agreed to resolutions appropriating \$1500 to purchase coal to be distributed through the city mission to the poor of the city, and appropriating \$500 to purchase coal and fuel for the colored poor of Richmond.

A resolution appropriating \$150 from the contingent fund for the purpose of satisfying a judgment recently obtained by F. H. Jackson against the city in the Law and Equity Court, was adopted.

The Council agreed to give forty trees to the city nursery to the Masonic Home of Virginia.

P. M. Conner was paid \$100 for the trespass of the city upon his property at No. 320 West Grace Street by the location of a tool-house upon the same.

INCREASE FOR LIGHT.  
From the Committee on Finance also came the recommendation that \$12,000 be appropriated for the coal and oil account of the gas works, and appropriating \$300 to the electric light account of the same department. Mr. Conner explained that the deficit in the coal and oil account of the gas-works was due to the fact that oil had gone up from about 34 cents per gallon to 40 cents per gallon since the budget for 1900 was made, and that the committee had also had to contend with the fact that the consumption of gas this year had exceeded that of last year by about 18,000,000 cubic feet. The recommendations of the Finance Committee were approved.

#### FUNDS FOR NEW HOUSE.

At the solicitation of the Committee on Water, through chairman C. W. Tanner, the Council recommended that the Commission on Finance in making up the annual budget for the year 1901, reappropriate, for the purpose of erecting a house for the keeper of Marshall Reservoir, the sum of \$1,500, set aside for this purpose in the budget.

#### THE BROTHERHOOD TO HAVE A HOME

Forecast of the Report Which the Special Committee Will Submit To-Night.  
It seems almost certain the "Brotherhood Home," which has been contemplated by the local chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will be established in Richmond within the next few months. At the last meeting of the Brotherhood, held a few weeks ago, a special committee was appointed to investigate and to report concerning the advisability of such an undertaking. This committee, which is composed of Messrs. H. L. Valentine, Eugene C. Massie, Powers, Cook and Hardwick, has held several meetings and is now ready to make a complete report and recommend that the "Brotherhood Home" be established.



RICHMOND, VA. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1900.

# 56TH CONGRESS IS CONVENED

## Second Session Opened at Noon Yesterday.

### A BRILLIANT SCENE.

#### Desks of Senators and Representatives Strewn With Flowers.

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ.

#### New Members in the House Took Oath of Office, and Both Bodies Adjourned Out of Respect to the Dead—Representative Bailly, of Texas, Heard From.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The opening of Congress at noon to-day drew great crowds to the Capitol. On June 7th last the first session of the fifty-sixth Congress adjourned, and the second session began to-day with many momentous questions awaiting the attention of the national lawmakers. Early in the day the tide of travel turned down Pennsylvania Avenue toward the Capitol, and by 11 o'clock the galleries were overflowing.

There were a number of early conferences among the Senators and Representatives as to the week's programme. Speaker Henderson arrived at 11:15, and was soon surrounded by members. Most of an army of spectators flocked to the House side.

#### BRILLIANT SCENE.

#### Desks of Members Freightened Down With Flowers.

(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, December 3.—Gilded by overflowing galleries, bathed in light from the stained glass windows overhead, the hall of Representatives presented a brilliant spectacle when Speaker Henderson called the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress to order at noon to-day. The Speaker ascended the rostrum, and the desks of half the members were freighted with flowers. The wealth and beauty of the floral pieces were of infinite variety. The great proportion were of the Republican side.

As the hands of the clock, opposite the Speaker's desk, pointed to noon, the Speaker ascended the rostrum and called the House to order. Then the blind chaplain lifted up his voice in prayer. The chaplain referred feelingly to the deaths of the late Representatives Daly, of New Jersey, and Hoeftfecker, of Delaware, which occurred during the recess.

GREAT CONFUSION.  
After the prayer the clerk called the roll. The confusion became so great that the clerk could not hear the responses and the Speaker was obliged several times to call for order. The usual notifications were received from the Senate that it was ready for business and had appointed Senators to wait on the President.

The Speaker announced that 275 members had responded to their names, a quorum, and the House was ready for business. The following members-elect then appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of allegiance.

Albert D. Shaw, who succeeds the late Representative Chickering, of New York; Allen F. McDermott, who succeeds the late Representative Daly, of New Jersey; Walter O. Hoeftfecker, who succeeds the late Representative Hoeftfecker, of Delaware; Edward DeV. Morrill, who succeeds the late Representative Harmer, of Pennsylvania; William Richardson, who succeeds General Joe Wheeler, of Alabama; W. H. Jackson, who succeeds Governor Smith, of Maryland; Samuel D. Wood, who succeeds Representative DeVries, of California.

BAILEY ON HIS FEET.  
Mr. Bailey, of Texas, questioned the form of the resignation of Representative Dilliver, whose successor, Mr. J. P. Connor, was present. He said he doubted the right of a member to resign at a future date. He said he would not raise the point formally, but merely call attention to it, so that in future it could not be used as a precedent.

Mr. Dilliver's resignation, he said, had been tendered to take effect December 1st, so that Mr. Connor had been elected to fill a vacancy which did not exist at the time of the election. He cited a court decision to show that a resignation, in fact, was but a notification of a resignation to be made in the future.

The speaker stated that inasmuch as objection had been made Connor would step aside until the protest had been disposed of.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, on the Committee on Ways and Means, to succeed Mr. Dilliver.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Payne (Rep.), Grosvener (Rep.), of Ohio, and Richardson (Dem.), of Tennessee, to join the committee of the Senate to wait on the President.

The clerk of the House also was directed to give similar notice to the Senate, after which recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

#### NO DEMONSTRATIONS.

On reassembling Mr. Payne announced that the President would communicate immediately in writing. The speaker, Mr. Fruden, one of the President's secretaries, announced the message, which by the direction of the Speaker was immediately laid before the House. The reading of the message was listened to attentively. It lasted two hours and ten minutes. There were no demonstrations during the reading.

The death of the late Representative Hoeftfecker, of Delaware, the late Representative Daly, of New Jersey, the late Senator Gear, of Iowa, and the late Senator Davis, of Minnesota, were announced, and after the adoption of resolutions of regret the House, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned at 4:20 P. M. adjourned.

In the Senate.  
(By Associated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—In the Senate to-day the work of the short session of the Fifty-sixth Congress was successfully launched. The original purpose of the Senate to announce the death of Senator Gear, of Iowa, and Davis, of Minnesota, immediately after assembling, and then to adjourn and to receive the message of the President to-morrow, was put aside in order to gain one day in a session when that much time may be of immense importance.

Aside from the reading of the message and the administration of the oath of



RICHMOND, VA. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1900.

# SHOT BY WHITE CAPS IN BEDFORD

## Bennett W. Jopling's Hand Pierced by Buck Shot.

### A HAIL OF LEAD.

#### They No Doubt Attempted to Kill Him.

#### HIS BED RIDDLED WITH BULLETS

#### He Was Not in It and Returned Their Fire—His Curtain Caught Fire from His Pistol, and When He Put Out His Hand to Extinguish It the Buckshot Were Fired.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)  
BEDFORD CITY, VA., Dec. 3.—Mr. Bennett W. Jopling, justice of the peace and local agent of the Norfolk and Western Railway at Goode, was shot through the hand by a band of white caps, who surrounded his home between 10 and 11 o'clock Saturday night, with the evident intent of killing him.

Mr. Jopling, whose room is not far from the freight station, was preparing to retire for the night, and had just put out the light in his room, when suddenly, without warning of any kind, a terrific fusillade was begun by a band of men without, supposed to number about twenty-five.

A RAIN OF LEAD.  
They were armed with heavily loaded guns and revolvers, and they directed their fire to the bed, where they thought the victim was lying. This was literally riddled with bullets, and every pane of glass in the house was smashed to atoms by the rain of lead.

Mr. Jopling, fortunately, had not retired, or he would have been killed at the first discharge. Jumping instantly to the opposite corner near the wardrobe, he began to return the fire from his own revolver.

THE CURTAIN ON FIRE.  
The flash from his pistol set fire to the curtain of the window, and when Mr. Jopling reached out his hand from cover to extinguish the flame, it fell to his side pierced with six buckshot. The men then retired.

Mr. Jopling states that the next morning the floor of the room was covered with lead, and that the one window pane remaining had fourteen bullet holes in it.

For nearly a year the neighborhood of Goode has suffered from the lawlessness of this band of white caps. A barn has been burned and a gentleman twice fired at in his home without reason or provocation.

#### ENMITY TO JOPLING.

At the present term of the County Court several of the men, all of whom are well known, were brought before the grand jury, but their case was sent back to Mr. Jopling for the grand jury to decide, he being the representative of the law that he incurred the enmity of the gang of outlaws.

Public sentiment demands that prompt and full punishment be given. The local law enforcement agency is at work on the case in behalf of the Norfolk and Western Railway.

#### RETURN TO PEKIN.

Kalgan Expedition Was Very Successful. (By Associated Press.)  
BERLIN, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, from Peking, under date of December 1st, says that after hoisting the German flag at Ming Tomba, and punishing several neighboring villages for the murder of Christians, the late Colonel York's detachment, commanded by General Gayl, returned to Peking.

The Kalgan expedition was very successful. Several thousand Chinese regulars, under command of two generals, were driven in wild flight.

The remains of the late Colonel York have arrived at Peking.

#### NAVY OFFICER INJURED.

Lieutenant-Commander Hall Has His Skull Fractured. (By Associated Press.)  
NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Lieutenant-Commander Reynold T. Hall, assistant engineer of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, was struck and prostrated Saturday night by a piece of timber dislodged from the roof of the new engineering building, under which he was passing. His skull was fractured. He was taken to the Naval Hospital.

#### W. C. F. U. (By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was called to order at the Lafayette Theatre this morning. The President, Mrs. Lillian M. Stevens, delivered her annual address, and was greeted by nearly five hundred delegates were assembled, representing every State and Territory in the Union.

#### SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Local.  
—Curfew shall ring.  
—Davis caught on the fly.  
—Grand jury finds many other persons.  
—Ship Subsidy bill and Hay-Fauncefare treaty on the street.  
—Governor Tyler goes West.  
—C. and O. again wants more cars.  
—Blaze in the Southern's Manchester shops.  
State.  
—The Treasurer of Sussex compromises his indebtedness to the county at 30 cents on the dollar.  
—Suits to be brought against Mrs. Indian Fletcher Williams' will at Lynchburg.  
—Charges by saloon keeper of protection offered him by Norfolk policeman not proved in court.  
General.  
—Fifty-sixth Congress convenes in second session.  
—President's message read on yesterday.  
—Fearful boiler explosion in Chicago kills five and injures many other persons.  
—Ship Subsidy bill and Hay-Fauncefare treaty on the street.  
—Kentucky "Jim Crow" law upheld by United States Supreme Court.  
Foreign.  
—Fearful massacre of missionaries reported from China.  
—Beyruts meet to-day to present note to Chinese peace plenipotentiaries.  
—British Parliament assembled.



RICHMOND, VA. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1900.

# WEATHER FORECAST

Virginia—Rain Tuesday; Wednesday fair in southern, rain in northern; fresh easterly winds, possibly becoming brisk on the coast.  
North Carolina—Rain Tuesday; Wednesday fair, colder; fresh to brisk northeasterly winds, becoming northerly Tuesday night.

PRICE TWO CENTS.